Married with Children: Assessing the Relationships between Marital Status, Presence of Children, and Mental Health in Poland

Research Thesis

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by

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Despite increasing divorce rates in the US and Europe, being married with children remains a popular demographic trend. Cross-national research has shown that marriage has the potential to lead to improved wellbeing for individuals (Fincham and Beach 2010). In addition, having children is also associated with higher life satisfaction, although this effect differs by marital status; being married with children is associated with higher life satisfaction than single parenthood (Angeles 2010). Yet, there is relatively little research on the relationship between marital and parental status and mental health in the context of post-communist Eastern Europe, and Poland in particular. Moreover, with historically strong gender divisions in health between women and men, it is also important to investigate the gender aspect of the mental health-family link. Femininity is tied heavily to getting married and becoming a mother, while marriage and fatherhood are less salient aspects of masculinity.

In order to fill this research gap, this research project interrogates how marriage and parenthood impact the mental health of men and women differently when they live out these roles. Specifically, my research project asks, *Are marriage and parenthood associated with mental health and general wellbeing, and are these relationships different for women and men in Poland?* I use a panel survey in Poland to empirically examine the relationship between health and wellbeing as they relate to family situation, as well as analyze these relationships based on gender. In order to conduct this research, I used the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN, a longitudinal survey conducted every five years since 1988 by scholars in the Polish Academy of Sciences. Access to this unique and valuable dataset was granted to me through my participation in the official OSU study abroad program, Research in Central & Eastern Europe in Comparative Perspective - Social Sciences in Warsaw, located at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Answering this research question will provide insight into the implications of the long-held idea of "married with children" being the ideal situation in Eastern Europe. Post-socialist Eastern Europe is a prime example of a changing culture and structure, as their system begins to look more like those in Western societies in an economic and social sense. This brings about questions of how the wellbeing of individuals has changed, as well as the structure of the family, through this shift in culture and structure. I intend for this study to improve our understanding of gendered relationships, and potentially disrupt the image of the heteronormative relationship as being the most beneficial or stable structure.

Theory and Hypotheses

Does family situation – being married or unmarried, having children – impact men's mental health differently than it does women? The marital status and presence of children in the household has an association with indicators of life satisfaction such as happiness, and this association tends to hold across nations of Europe (Angeles 2010; Mikucka 2016). Within the realm of marriage and health, scholars found that a positive marital situation has a strong effect on psychological wellbeing (Fincham and Beach 2010). Additionally, one trend that was illustrated in 20th century research that was reinforced during the early 2000s was the declining mental health and wellbeing of divorced individuals, compared to their married counterparts (Amato 2010). This suggests that there could be an over-time change in the relationship between marital status, presence of children, and mental health for both men and women. Cross-national research suggests that the positive relationship between marriage and wellbeing is not exclusive to the US. In a study of 87 countries it was found that in Poland, between 1981 and 2009, life satisfaction of married persons increased at a greater rate than unmarried persons (Mikucka 2016).

One factor, social connectedness, has historically been shown to improve one's sense of wellbeing. This relationship was analyzed as far back as Durkheim's 1897 study on suicide, where he found that a person's sense of social integration affected their likelihood of committing suicide (Durkheim 1997). Mariska van der Horst and Hilde Coffe (2011) explored this relationship in the context of Canada, finding that friendship networks and continuous contact with a social support system positively influenced one's reporting of wellbeing.

H1: Based on these findings, *I hypothesize that there is a positive association between marriage and general wellbeing in terms of mood, emotions, and social connectedness.*

H2: Additionally, *I hypothesize that the presence of children has a positive association with good psychological and social health for married people, but not for unmarried people.*

Gender specialization, or the distinction of roles for men and women, may affect these aforementioned relationships. In a Communist society, though, the minimizing of gender specialization is often observed (Goodwin, et al. 2001). As Poland continues its post-Communist transition, it may be insightful to compare it to Western norms of strong gender specialization. Glass and Fodor (2007) examined the discrepancies in family policies and their outcomes between Poland and Hungary, both post-Communist nations in transition. The authors used statistical data that measured participation by citizens in different welfare and family programs from the 1980s to the early 2000s. The authors pose the argument that Poland's family policies (i.e. privatization of childcare) have led to decreased economic independence for women, including decreased numbers of women in the labor force. This outcome has the potential to negatively affect the emotional advantages to wellbeing of marriage and parenthood for women, as women would be economically dependent on their spouses, decreasing their sense of autonomy. This is evidence of increasing

gender specialization in transitioning nations, and thus gender will be an important variable in this research.

Another study found that women experience more day-to-day stresses than men, which can be attributed to things like being overworked and having low income (Ross et al. 2012). These factors tie into the historical wage gap between men and women, as well as the "second shift" – the burden carried by working mothers that are also expected to be the caretakers of children and the home (Ruppaner and Huffman 2014; Gatrell et al. 2013). Ross et al. (2012) used survey data collected between 1986 and 2002 measuring individuals in the United States, which showed that high educational attainment was found to be a major factor in increasing women's wellbeing and health. This could perhaps be attributed to increased social networks that come from attending institutions of higher education. Women with post-secondary education may have particular advantages from marriage, as they feel connected to people and institutions outside of just their partner and relationship.

H3: Based on the existing research, *I hypothesize that there are gender differences in the relationships specified in Hypotheses 1 and 2, in that the relationships between general wellbeing, marriage and having children will be more significant for women than men.*

Data and Variables, and Methods of Analysis

Data

Data come from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN conducted in Poland every five years, starting in 1988. It measures a multitude of variables that can assist researchers in their social analyses by providing data on social structure that can enable them to explore differences in life outcomes. POLPAN also has components of a cross-sectional study as, with age replacements, each wave is

a representative sample of the population. I use the 2013 wave for my research, as it represents the most recent data that has all necessary variables needed for the present study.

Variables

My dependent variables consist of three aspects of one's general mental wellbeing – psychological health, emotional health and social wellbeing. The first is a simple measure of *psychological mood* "Generally, would you say that your psychological state, your mood, is:" with 5 response categories that range from very bad (1) to very good (4), with a neutral category (2.5). I also use a self-assessment of social and emotional well-being, both of which make use of the Nottingham Health Scale. I assess *emotional wellbeing* by looking at responses to the following statements (each with response categories of "yes" or "no"): "I feel that life is not worth living"; "I feel as if I'm losing control"; "I wake up feeling depressed"; and "I've forgotten what it's like to enjoy myself". I measure *social wellbeing* with the items: "I feel lonely"; "I feel there is nobody that I am close to"; "I'm finding it hard to get along with people"; and "I'm finding it hard to make contact with people." For both of the Nottingham measures, I created indicator variables that combined all respondents answering "yes" to any of the above statements in either respective variable measure (emotional wellbeing or social connectedness), and created the dichotomy variables for each measure: "Reports poor emotional reaction vs. does not" and "Reports social isolation vs. does not".

My main independent variables are gender, marital status, and presence of children. In POLPAN, gender is a male/female dichotomy. Marital status has the following categories: Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, and Other. I eliminated all "Other" responses, and then transformed this marital status measure into a set of dichotomous variables, "Married" vs. all other categories and then "Never Married" vs. all other categories. The POLPAN survey inquires about the number

of people in the household, and then goes on to ask the respondent's relationship to each person. Based on this item, I was able to create a variable measuring children in the household by adding all "Son/Daughter" responses for each person in the household to create a dichotomous variable of "Children or No Children in the household". It is important to note that this item does not measure ages of the people in the household, and so the "children" I measure may not be minors (under 18), but are sons and daughters of respondents, living in their home. I also created two interaction terms: Married with Children and Never Married with Children using the marital status and presence of children variables.

I also use three variables as controls – education, monthly income and age. Education is measured by level achieved (i.e. Vocational High School Completed), and has been shown to be related to one's mental health and social wellbeing outcomes (Ross et al. 2012). Monthly income is measured in Polish currency and is used to account for the effect that income has on one's reporting of negative mental or social wellbeing. The research of Ross et al. illustrates the negative relationship between one's income and stress levels, which would likely affect how they report their emotional and social wellbeing. Age is also a potential factor that would affect the relationships between my independent and dependent variables, so I include it as a control. On the following page is Table 1, a descriptive table showing distributions for the relevant variables.

Table 1. Descriptive Table for Variables			
			Distribution
Name of variable	Original variable as listed in the data set	Coding of the variable as used in this paper	Means, Modes or proportions (%)
Dependent variables			
Poor Emotional Reaction (2013)	poor_emreact13	0=no reporting of poor emotional reaction; 1=reports poor emotional reaction	40.51%
Social Isolation (2013)	Sociso_13	0=no reporting of social isolation; 1=reports social isolation	16.24%
Psychological Mood (2013)	se13	1=very bad, 2=rather bad, 2.5=neutral, 3=rather good, 4=very good	Mode: 3 – "Rather good"
Independent variables			
Marital Status – Married (2013)	married13	0=no, 1=yes	63.29%
Marital Status – Never Married (2013)	nevmar13	0=no, 1=yes	23.27%
Children in the household (2013)	children13	0=no, 1=yes	50.38%
Sex/Gender	Sex	0=female, 1=male	46.45% male 53.55% female
Married with Children (2013)	Int_mar_children13	0=Not married with children, 1=Married w/children	41.64%
Never Married, with Children (2013)	Int_nevmar_children13	0=Married, divorced, or widowed, either with or without children 1=Never Married with children	2.65%
Controls			
Age (2013)	age2013	Measured in years	47.30 years
Household Income (monthly) (2013)	mo_inc13	Measured in Polish currency	4,323.95 PLN
Education Level (2013)	educ13	Valued from 1 (Elementary Not Completed) to 12 (PhD or equivalent)	Mode: 3 (Basic vocational)

Methods of Analysis

I use appropriate statistical techniques to test my hypotheses, such as proportion tests to compare how different independent interaction variables relate to the dependent variable measures of wellbeing. Additionally, I use multivariate linear and logistic regression in order to compare associations and relationships between multiple variables. I use both linear and logistic regressions due to the differences in levels of measurement among my dependent variables – one of which is ordinal while the others are nominal dichotomous variables.

Results

Proportions and Regressions

First, I test the relationship between mood and being married, and further test how this relationship is different for men compared to women. For women, we can see in Table 2 that both those married and those unmarried had increased mood compared to divorced and widowed women. However, the beta coefficient shows that having never been married has a stronger effect on mood than does being married. For men, the data in Table 3 show that neither men who were never married nor married men had a statistically significant relationship between marital status and mood.

Table 2. Psychological Mood – Women			
	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Beta
Married	0.124*	0.062	0.097
Has children in the household	-0.050	0.047	-0.040
Never Married	0.236*	0.104	0.144
Age	-0.004*	0.002	-0.116
Household Income	-1.36e-06	3.82e-06	-0.009
Education Level	0.027*	0.007	0.152
Constant	3.100*	0.137	-
N = 1070			F (6, 1063) = 14.74
Root MSE = 0.59976	R-squared = 0.0842		Prob > F = 0.0000

Table 3. Psychological Mood – Men			
	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Beta
Married	0.024	0.089	0.018
Has children in the household	-0.097	0.055	-0.080
Never Married	-0.186	0.114	-0.131
Age	-0.009*	0.002	-0.229
Household Income	2.09e-06	3.40e-06	0.019
Education Level	0.023*	0.007	0.126
Constant	3.554*	0.138	-
N = 939			F (6, 932) = 8.57
Root MSE = 0.58813	R-squared = 0.0639		Prob > F = 0.0000

*= p-value ≤ 0.05

For the relationship between negative emotional reaction and marital status, we see in Table 4 that the relationship for married women was insignificant, as was the case for unmarried women. We can see in Table 5 that men also failed to show a statistically significant relationship between marital status and poor emotional reaction. Clearly, based on this data, poor emotional reaction is not significantly related to one's marital status, regardless of gender.

Table 4. Poor Emotional Reaction – Women				
	Odds Ratio	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Married	1.169	0.352	0.101	0.234
Has children in the household	5.617*	2.593	1.726	0.462
Never Married	0.972	0.542	-0.029	0.558
Married with Children	0.179*	0.085	-1.722	0.475
Never Married with Children	1 (omitted)	-	-	-
Age	1.031*	0.009	0.031	0.009
Household Income	0.999	1.08e-04	-7.52e-05	1.08e-04
Education Level	0.862*	0.031	-0.149	0.036
Constant	0.377	0.266	-0.975	0.704
N = 695 Log pseudolikelihood = -442.7315			Wald chi2(7) = 77.46 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Pseudo R2 = 0.1536	

*= p-value ≤ 0.05

Table 5. Poor Emotional Reaction – Men				
	Odds Ratio	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Married	0.613	0.246	-0.489	0.402
Has children in the household	2.677	0.968	-0.985	0.890
Never Married	1.584	0.816	0.460	0.515
Married with Children	0.468	0.462	-0.759	0.987
Never Married with Children	0.278	.486	-1.279	1.748
Age	1.047*	0.011	0.046	0.011
Household income	0.999*	6.67e-05	3.2e-04	6.67e-05
Education level	0.887*	0.030	-0.120	0.034
Constant	0.414	0.320	-0.882	0.772
N = 603 Log pseudolikelihood = -402.1489			Wald chi2(8) = 84.29 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Pseudo R2 = 0.2000	

*= p-value ≤ 0.05

Regarding social isolation, Table 6 shows that married women were 85% less likely to report social isolation than the reference group of divorced and widowed women without children. This relationship for unmarried women was insignificant, and therefore no association can be established. For men in 2013, those who were married were 96% less likely to report social isolation than childless widowed or divorced men, as can be seen in Table 7. Just as with women, unmarried men did not show a relationship between being unmarried and feelings of social isolation.

Table 6. Social Isolation – Women				
	Odds Ratio	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Married	0.146*	0.047	-1.922	0.321
Has children in the household	1.086	0.366	0.083	0.337
Never Married	0.534	0.307	-0.628	0.575
Married with Children	0.961	0.479	-0.040	0.499
Never Married with Children	0.079*	0.099	-2.534	1.243
Age	1.006	0.011	0.006	0.011
Household Income	0.999*	1.0e-04	-2.03e-04	1.0e-04
Education Level	0.970	0.042	-0.030	0.043
Constant	1.26	1.099	0.232	0.871
N = 732 Log pseudolikelihood = -318.7206			Wald chi2(8) = 108.60 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Pseudo R2 = 0.2081	

Table 7. Social Isolation – Men				
	Odds Ratio	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Married	0.035*	0.018	-3.347	0.496
Has children in the household	0.273	0.199	-1.298	0.730
Never Married	1.072	0.554	-0.070	0.517
Married with Children	5.064^ (p=0.06)	4.431	1.622	0.875
Never Married with Children	4.311	6.613	1.461	1.534
Age	1.041*	0.014	0.040	0.013
Household Income	0.999*	1.2e-04	2.4e-04	1.2e-04
Education Level	0.954	0.060	-0.047	0.063
Constant	0.294	0.289	-1.223	0.983
N = 625 Log pseudolikelihood = -181.8286			Wald chi2(8) = 145.61 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Pseudo R2 = 0.3554	

*= p-value ≤ 0.05

And finally, the impact that the presence of children in the household has on poor emotional reaction and social isolation outcomes. The data in Table 4 show that women with children were nearly *six times* more likely to report poor emotional reaction than childless widowed or divorced women. Additionally, Table 4 shows that women who were both married and had children were 82% less likely to report poor emotional reaction. In regards to social isolation (see Table 6), unmarried women with children were about 92% *less* likely to report feelings of social isolation than the reference group. For men in 2013, we do not see a statistically significant relationship between negative emotional reaction and having children in (see Table 5). In regards to social isolation, though, we see in Table 7 that men who were married with children were *five times* as likely to report social isolation as childless widowed or divorced men.

Table 8. Proportions of Those Reporting Social Isolation and Poor Emotional Reaction				
	Social Isolation		Poor Emotional Reaction	
	Proportion p-value	S.E.	Proportion p-value	S.E.
Never Married, with Children	0.0981 0.416	0.078	0.1008 0.000	0.078
Married with Children	0.0594 0.000	0.019	0.3049 0.000	0.028

Furthermore, in regards to my second hypothesis, Table 8 shows that a very small proportion (6%) of those who were married with children reported social isolation. Notice, though, that the proportion of those reporting social isolation among those never married with children was not significant. For emotional reaction, the findings show that a larger proportion of those who were married with children reported poor emotional reaction than the proportion of those that were unmarried with children. This directly contests my hypothesis that married people with children would report increased emotional wellbeing compared to unmarried parents.

Using the same tables as above, we can also determine how the relationships between poor mental health, marital status, and presence of children are different across gender lines. I will explore this in the section below.

Discussion

The goal of this research was essentially to investigate how the normative family situation – being married with children – impacts the mental health and general wellbeing of those within the family. In addition, I examined whether being unmarried with children resulted in different outcomes compared to those married with children. And finally, I examined how gender impacts these relationships – were the results different for men and women, what significance could this hold, and what could explain this difference?

In relation to hypothesis 1, I find that both unmarried and married women showed increased mood as compared to their divorced or widowed counterparts. This aligns with Amato (2010) who showed that divorced individuals reported declining mental health when compared to those who were continuously married. This finding further confirmed my first hypothesis (H1) in that marriage was associated with positive mood, and having never been married also leads to increased mood. In contrast, no relationship could be measured between marital status and the likelihood of reporting poor emotional reaction, challenging my primary hypothesis (H1). This is interesting considering the breadth of previous cross-national research that repeatedly shows a measurable relationship between being married and positive emotional response. The high number of independent variables (two of which were interaction variables) included in my models may explain why no significant relationship between these two items could be determined. Regarding social wellbeing, both married men and women were less likely to report social isolation than divorced or widowed men or women. This affirms Mikucka (2016) who found that those married had a general life satisfaction advantage over those unmarried, and Amato (2010) who illustrated the negative effects on mental health for divorced individuals – of which low social connectedness could be a cause. Along with confirming these researchers' findings, this also aligns with my hypothesis (H1).

Next, hypothesis 2 predicted that the presence of children in the home would benefit the mental health of married individuals, but not those unmarried. Findings did show that women who were married with children were much less likely to report poor emotional reaction, as compared to childless divorced or widowed women. This affirms my second hypothesis (H2) in that it shows decreased negative emotional state for those married with children, and is consistent with Angeles (2010) and Mikucka (2010) who found that the presence of children in

the context of marriage can improve one's mental health. However, additional analyses also showed that a larger proportion of married people with children reported poor emotional reaction relative to unmarried people with children. This is inconsistent with my hypothesis (H2), in showing that unmarried parents actually experienced less negative emotional states compared to married parents. Mikucka (2016) describes the increase in life satisfaction for those unmarried as being partly attributable to advancements in household technology that ease the need for specialized domestic skills – which they argue greatly benefitted unmarried persons. This could indicate that single parenthood is not as great a burden as in the past, before the availability of this technology.

Furthermore, I found that women with children were far more likely to report poor emotional reaction as compared to childless women. This also is inconsistent with my hypothesis (H2) but does not take into account one's marital status, which I highlight as an important factor in determining the relationship. Regardless of this, these findings could potentially be explained by the highly-involved role women are expected to take on as mothers. Ruppaner and Huffman (2014) cite the high pressure to balance demands of work and the family, as compared to decreased levels of this conflict for men. In a study done in Mexico, it was also observed that childless women were less burdened by this pressure to balance work and family life than were mothers (Castro 2012). When we consider this, it is understandable that, in general, childless women would be less likely to experience negative emotional health, as they are not burdened by parenthood.

In relation to my third hypothesis, I expected the marital status, parenthood and mental health relationships to be more significant for women than for men. In the majority of cases, men did not show any significant relationships between negative wellbeing and my chosen

independent variables of marital status and parenthood. Only for social isolation were there measurable, significant relationships. Married men did in fact show decreased social isolation compared to divorced and widowed men. Consistently, though, women showed significant associations between marital status, parenthood and general wellbeing – across social, emotional and psychological aspects – while men did not, which I hypothesized would occur (H3). I felt that men's mental and social wellbeing would be less contingent upon their marital or parent status, since men are not traditionally as closely tied to the home and family. Due to the historical association between women and domestic work and family life, I think it is logical that measures like parenthood or childlessness would more directly impact women's mental health as compared to men's (Castro 2012). And, as Gatrell et al. (2013) suggest, women experience more day-to-day stressors than men, attributable to things like disproportionate responsibility for childcare and domestic work, the "second shift" phenomenon, and lower income. These unequal social realities provide theoretical grounding that explain why we see different results across gender (Ross et al 2012). Based on these findings, it is clear that the burden on emotional wellbeing is disproportionately borne by women and mothers.

There were some curious findings in my research that I wanted to highlight as well, both regarding social connectedness. First, I found that women who were unmarried with children were much less likely to report social isolation than divorced or widowed women without children. This was surprising to me, as I hypothesized that children would have a negative effect on social wellbeing for unmarried persons (H2). However, this could perhaps be explained by social connections outside of a spouse, including the potential presence of a partner that the respondent is simply not married to. This finding may also be indicative of a change in the support systems for single parents (both institutional and social), as marriage and parenthood trends shift.

Additionally, I found that men who were both married and had children were five times as likely to report social isolation as childless widowed or divorced men. My assumptions based on past research and knowledge of gender roles would lead me to expect very different results, such that men's sense of social connectedness would stay stagnant or decrease, due to the traditionally less-attached roles of fathers, with them being more involved in the public sphere (Castro 2012). I did not hypothesize I would see a significant relationship for men here, and especially not one representing a great *decrease* in social wellbeing associated with marriage and parenthood. These relationships between parenthood, marriage and social isolation specifically, are certainly warranting of further research – both for men and women.

Conclusion

All of these findings were very telling, some matching up with my own hypotheses and some not. Based on existing research and reinforced by my own findings, there is a relationship between one's psychological and social wellbeing and one's marital and parental status. There are also clear gender differences in these relationships, since women showed more significant impacts of these statuses on their general wellbeing, while the data on men were less likely to illustrate this same relationship. As I assumed, having children and its relationship with wellbeing is dependent upon other factors including marital status, though I was surprised by the positive effect on social connectedness for unmarried mothers, as well as the negative effect on social connection experienced by married fathers. These relationships were not something I directly hypothesized and was intrigued by.

Directly comparing men's outcomes with women's by adding gender to the models, as opposed to running separate models based on gender may perhaps be even more revealing in determining these relationships between mental health, marital status and parenthood.

Additionally, focusing more specifically on each aspect of mental health and emotional wellbeing could flesh out each variable's relationship to the independent variables of marital status, parenthood and gender. Applying these theories and running similar tests in other countries and regions could give my findings more breadth, or could challenge these previous findings, perhaps to be explained by regional differences in gender or family dynamics. Regardless, there are many more research opportunities and angles to be pursued in order to comprehensively understand how these relationships bear out among men and women, in Eastern Europe and beyond.

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Appendix

*RECODING of variables (Table 1)

*Marital Status - recode to dummies of Married and Never Married

recode uk01 (2=1) (1=0) (3/4=0) (5/9=.), gen(married13)

recode uk01 (1=1) (2/4=0) (5/9=.), gen(nevmar13)

*Children in Household

recode UK19A_POK UK19B_POK UK19C_POK UK19D_POK UK19E_POK UK19F_POK UK19G_POK UK19H_POK UK19I_POK UK19J_POK UK19K_POK UK19L_POK (1=1) (*=0), gen (kid1_13 kid2_13 kid3_13 kid4_13 kid5_13 kid6_13 kid7_13 kid8_13 kid9_13 kid10_13 kid11_13 kid12_13)

gen kid_sum13 = kid1_13 + kid2_13 + kid3_13 + kid4_13 + kid5_13 + kid6_13 + kid7_13 + kid8_13 + kid9_13 + kid10_13 + kid11_13 + kid12_13 if wave2013==1

recode kid_sum13 (0=0) (1/6=1) (9=.), gen(children13)

*Emotional Reaction (2013)

recode ur01a_32 (1=16.21) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(er13_16_21)

recode ur01a_23 (1=13.99) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(er13_13_99)

recode ur01a_37 (1=12.01) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(er13_12_01)

recode ur01a_06 (1=9.31) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(er13_9_31)

gen poor_em_reaction13 = er13_16_21 + er13_13_99 + er13_12_01 + er13_9_31

tab poor_em_reaction13

recode poor_em_reaction13 (0=0) (1/100=1), gen(poor_emreact13)

*Social Isolation (2013)

recode ur01a_09 (1=22.01) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(si13_22_01)

tab si13_22_01

recode ur01a_21 (1=20.13) (2=0) (F6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(si13_20_13)

tab si13_20_13

recode ur01a_34 (1=15.97) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(si13_15_97)

tab si13_15_97

recode ur01a_15 (1=19.36) (2=0) (6/9=.) if age2013>31, gen(si13_19_36)

tab si13_19_36

```
gen social_isolation13 = si13_22_01 + si13_20_13 + si13_15_97 + si13_19_36
tab social_isolation13
recode social_isolation13 (0=0) (1/100=1), gen(sociso_13)
*Psychological Mood
tab up17
recode up17 (1=4) (2=3) (8/9=2.5) (3=2) (4=1), gen(se13)
*Interaction Variable - Married with Children
gen int_mar_children13 = married13*children13
*Interaction Variable - Never Married with Children
gen int_nevmar_children13 = nevmar13*children13

*Proportions for Descriptive Table 1
sum poor_emreact13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
sum sociso_13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
sum se13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
sum married13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
sum nevmar13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
sum children13 [aweight = wgt2013], d
tab int_mar_children13 [aweight = wgt2013]
tab int_nevmar_children13 [aweight = wgt2013]
sum age2013 [aw=wgt2013], d
sum mo_inc13 [aw=wgt2013], d
tab educ13 [aw=wgt2013]


*Regressions
*Positive Mood, Marital Status and Children (Tables 2 & 3)
regress se13 married13 children13 nevmar13 age2013 uk21 educ13 if sex==0 [pw=wgt2013],
beta
```

regress se13 married13 children13 nevmar13 age2013 uk21 educ13 if sex==1 [pw=wgt2013], beta

*Poor Emotional Reaction, Marital Status and Children (Tables 4 & 5)

logit poor_emreact13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==0 [pw = wgt2013]

logit poor_emreact13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==0 [pw = wgt2013], or

logit poor_emreact13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==1 [pw = wgt2013]

logit poor_emreact13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==1 [pw = wgt2013], or

* Social Isolation, Marital Status and Children (Tables 6 & 7)

logit sociso_13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==0 [pw=wgt2013], or

logit sociso_13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==0 [pw=wgt2013]

logit sociso_13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==1 [pw=wgt2013], or

logit sociso_13 married13 children13 nevmar13 int_mar_children13 int_nevmar_children13 age2013 mo_inc13 educ13 if sex==1 [pw=wgt2013]

*Proportion Tests: Mental Health and Being Married with Children (Table 8)

svyset IDNO [pweight = wgt2013]

svy: proportion sociso_13 over (int_mar_children13)

svy: proportion poor_emreact13, over (int_mar_children13)